Annual report and financial statements for the year ended 30 November 2009

Registered number 03384710

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Directors and advisers for the year ended 30 November 2009

Directors

R Leduc

R Buxton

P Fowler

Company secretary

Edwin Coe Secretaries Ltd 2 Stone Buildings Lincoln's Inn London WC2A 3TH

Registered office

Claverham Bristol Avon

BS49 4NF

Independent auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors
Cornwall Court
19 Cornwall Street
Birmingham
B3 2DT

Principal bankers

HSBC Bank PLC
Poultry and Princes Street Branch
PO Box 648
27 – 32 Poultry
London
EC2P 2BX

Directors' report for the year ended 30 November 2009

The directors present their report and the audited financial statements of the company for the financial year ended 30 November 2009

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company continues to be the design, manufacture and repair of specialist actuation systems, mechanisms and equipment for aerospace, defence and specialised industrial sectors

Business review

The company has endured a difficult year and there have been a number of items that have had a significant impact on the profitability of the business. The primary reasons for the current year losses are set out below

- There has been greater than anticipated costs associated with the company's long term development programs. This has resulted in a re-assessment of the estimated cost to complete on many projects and consequently there has been an additional charge for loss making contracts of £6.5m.
- ii) A £2 0m charge has been incurred in the year due to a contractual agreement
- There has been continued self funding of the Boeing 787 programme where we are developing valves and actuators for the environmental control system, this has significantly impacted profits
- iv) The Company has incurred one off restructuring costs of £1 4m (2008 £nil)

The most important measure of the company's performance is defined as being operating (loss)/profit In the year to 30 November 2009, operating loss of £15 9m was realised compared to a loss of £24 1m in 2008, this number being net of research and development costs of £5 4m (2008 £9 3m) and £10 0m (2008 £22 7m) of one-off items. Sales in the year for continuing operations diminished by 12% to £43 2m (2008 £49 3m)

Change of name

On the 24 June 2009 the company changed its name from FH 1997 Limited to Claverham Limited As of the same date the company's immediate parent company changed its name from Claverham Limited to Claverham Holdings Limited

Strategy

The overriding objective of the company is to maximise the growth in operating profit before nonrecurring items and goodwill amortisation primarily through organic growth

The main strategies adopted to develop the operating performance of the company can be summarised as continuing to grow global market share in the various aerospace, defence and rail sectors by targeting specific customer groups and product initiatives, whilst striving for reduced cost of sales through operational innovation, supply chain partnerships and the elimination of non-value adding tasks across all aspects of the business

Future outlook

The long term outlook for the company is very good. Continuing participation in a number of development programs will contribute to future profitability and will focus the area of specialisation. The Company is aligned with a sister United Technologies Corporation ("UTC") company in the United States, this enables a more coherent strategy in delivering to a world wide market.

Directors' report for the year ended 30 November 2009 (continued)

Principal risks and uncertainties

The management of the business and the execution of the company's strategy are subject to a number of risks. The key business risks affecting the company are set out below

1 Competition

The company operates in an extremely competitive environment regarding technical innovation and product pricing. The company seeks to avoid selling on a cost-plus basis and commoditising of products, emphasising the engineering added value of its service offering as a means of overcoming this challenge.

2 Employees

The company's performance depends to a significant degree on the highly trained and experienced staff. The resignation of key individuals and the inability to recruit people with appropriate experience and skills from the local community could adversely impact the company's results. To mitigate these issues, the company undertook a Management Development Programme. The company operates in a region which has a concentrated aerospace industry and offers competitive pay levels.

3 Disaster recovery

The key operational risk to the overall business is an incident that disrupts or terminates the operational functions. A comprehensive disaster recovery plan is in place to ensure continuity of IT capability at the site as well as plans to minimise impact on output to customers.

4 Current economic downturn

The company is well placed to withstand the current economic downturn. It undertook a restructuring exercise at the end of 2009 to enable greater cost efficiencies. It is diversified across a number of markets and enjoys the support and synergies that UTC provides. The company operates in market sectors that are by nature long term.

5 Development contracts

The nature of development contracts implies risk in terms of eventual cost to complete and bring to production, and also in terms of time frame and compensation due for late delivery. The company is involved in a number of development contracts which will ultimately be brought into production and has experienced growth in initial estimates to complete, the company has also experienced delays in the timeliness of completion.

Key Performance Indicators ("KPIs")

KPI	2009	2008	Definition and Method of Calculation
Growth in Sales (%)	(12 3)%	(7 7)%	Year on year sales movement in continuing operations, expressed as a percentage
Gross loss (%)	(4 5)%	(0 6)%	The ratio of gross loss to sales, expressed as a percentage
Stock turn (days)	78 7	74 5	Total stocks divided by cost of sales and multiplied by 365
Debtor (days)	51	63	Trade debtors divided by turnover, multiplied by 365

Directors' report for the year ended 30 November 2009 (continued)

Financial risk management

The company's operations expose it to a variety of financial risks that include the effects of changes in prices, credit risk, liquidity risk and interest rate risk. The company has in place a risk management programme that seeks to limit the adverse effects on the financial performance of the company by monitoring these risks.

Price risk

The company is exposed to commodity price risk as a result of its operations. The company manages its exposure through a combination of short and long term supply agreements.

Credit risk

The company has a policy that requires appropriate credit checks on potential customers before sales are made. The financial strength of existing customers is also monitored on a regular basis, and payment terms are kept to a minimum.

Liquidity risk

The company works with the ultimate parent company's treasury function to minimise exposure to liquidity risk

Interest rate risk

The company has no interest bearing loans and so does not consider itself exposed to interest rate risk

Results and dividends

The loss for the year amounted to £15,933,000 (2008 loss £22,980,000) after taxation. The directors have not recommended the payment of a dividend (2008 £nil)

Directors

Directors who served during and subsequent to the year end up to the date of signing the financial statements are listed below

R Leduc

R Buxton

P Fowler

R McCarthy resigned as company secretary on 17 April 2009 and was replaced by R Packham, who in turn resigned as company secretary on 16 June 2009 and was replaced by Edwin Coe (solicitors)

Going concern

The company has net liabilities of £29,558,000 (2008 net liabilities £14,797,000) The directors' have received confirmation from the ultimate parent company that they will provide sufficient funding to enable the company to meet its liabilities for a period of 12 months from the date of these financial statements. On this basis the directors consider that the going concern basis of preparation is still appropriate.

Employment of disabled persons

Applications for employment by disabled persons are always fully considered, bearing in mind the respective aptitudes and abilities of the applicant concerned. In the event of members of staff becoming disabled every effort is made to ensure that their employment with the company continues and the appropriate training is arranged. It is the policy of the company that the training, career development and promotion of a disabled person should, as far as possible, be identical to that of a person who did not suffer a disability

Directors' report for the year ended 30 November 2009 (continued)

Employee consultation

Consultation with employees or their representatives has continued at all levels, with the aim of ensuring that views are taken into account when decisions are made that are likely to affect their interests and that all employees are aware of the financial and economic performance of their business unit and of the company as a whole Communication with all employees continues through formal and informal meetings

Donations

The company made charitable donations during the year of £400 (2008 £400) These donations were to various local charities

Differences between market and balance sheet value of land

In the opinion of the directors, the difference between the market value and balance sheet value of land is not significant

Research and development

The directors are committed to maintaining research and development expenditure in order to expand the company's range of products. In the year a total of £8,468,000 (2008 £16,465,000) was spent on engineering development of which £3,073,000 (2008 £7,178,000) was funded by customers and £5,395,000 (2008 £9,287,000) by the company

Policy and practice on payment of creditors

Trade creditors at the year-end represented 46 days (2008 47 days) of purchases. It is the company's policy in respect of all suppliers to agree payment terms in advance of the supply of goods and to adhere to those payment terms.

Statement of directors' responsibilities in respect of the Annual Report and the financial statements

The directors are responsible for preparing the Annual Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under company law, the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit and loss of the company for that period

In preparing those financial statements, the directors are required to

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently,
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent,
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements, and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Directors' report for the year ended 30 November 2009 (continued)

Auditors and disclosure of information to auditors

So far as each director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditors are not aware. Each director has taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as director in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information.

Independent auditors

The auditors, PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, have indicated their willingness to continue in office and a resolution concerning their reappointment will be proposed at the Annual General Meeting

On behalf of the Board

P Fowler Director

26 August 2010

Registered number 03384710

Independent auditors' report to the members of Claverham Limited

We have audited the financial statements of Claverham Limited for the year ended 30 November 2009 which comprise the Profit and Loss Account, the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Total Recognised Gains and Losses and the related notes. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice)

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view Our responsibility is to audit the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

This report, including the opinions, has been prepared for and only for the company's members as a body in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006 and for no other purpose. We do not, in giving these opinions, accept or assume responsibility for any other purpose or to any other person to whom this report is shown or into whose hands it may come save where expressly agreed by our prior consent in writing

Scope of the audit of the financial statements

An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the company's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed, the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the directors, and the overall presentation of the financial statements.

Opinion on financial statements

In our opinion the financial statements

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 30 November 2009 and of
 its loss for the year then ended,
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice, and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006

Opinion on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion the information given in the Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements

Independent auditors' report to the members of Claverham Limited (continued)

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us, or
- · the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns, or
- · certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made, or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit

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David Reeman (Senior Statutory Auditor)

For and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors

London

27 August 2010

Profit and loss account for the year ended 30 November 2009

		2009	2008
	Note	£'000	£'000
Turnover	2	43,225	49,313
Cost of sales (including exceptional item of £8,513,000 (2008 £7,581,000))	4	(45,158)	(49,625)
Gross loss		(1,933)	(312)
Other operating expenses (including exceptional items of £1,484,000 (2008 £15,182,000))	3	(13,939)	(23,754)
Operating loss	4	(15,872)	(24,066)
Interest receivable and similar income	6	94	552
Interest payable and similar charges	6	(10)	-
Other finance income	20	88	717
Loss on ordinary activities before taxation		(15,700)	(22,797)
Tax on loss on ordinary activities	7	(233)	(183)
Loss for the financial year	17	(15,933)	(22,980)

The result for both financial years arose entirely from continuing operations

There is no material difference in either year between the loss on ordinary activities before taxation and the loss for the financial years as stated above and their historical cost equivalent

Statement of total recognised gains and losses for the year ended 30 November 2009

		2009	2008
	Note	£'000	£'000
Loss for the financial year		(15,933)	(22,980)
Actuarial gain/(loss) on pension scheme	20	939	(3,268)
Movement on current and deferred tax balances relating to pension schemes	7	233	419
Total recognised gains and losses relating to the year		(14,761)	(25,829)

Balance sheet as at 30 November 2009

		2009	2008
	Note	£'000	£,000
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	9	2,523	4,376
Tangible assets	10	5,312	5,624
		7,835	10,000
Current assets			
Stocks	11	9,404	10,123
Debtors	12	15,519	19,649
Cash at bank and in hand		8,365	16,342
		33,288	46,114
Creditors amounts falling due within one year	13	(10,854)	(11,872)
Net current assets		22,434	34,242
Total assets less current liabilities		30,269	44,242
Creditors amounts falling due after more than one year	14	(49,438)	(49,438)
Provisions for liabilities and charges	15	(10,591)	(7,831)
Net liabilities excluding pension surplus/(deficit)		(29,760)	(13,027)
Pension surplus/(deficit)	20	202	(1,770)
Net liabilities including pensions surplus/(deficit)		(29,558)	(14,797)
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	16	-	-
Profit and loss reserve	17	(29,558)	(14,797)
Total shareholders' deficit	18	(29,558)	(14,797)

The financial statements on pages 9 to 30 were approved by the board of directors on 26 August 2010 and were signed on its behalf by

P Fowler Director

Registered number 03384710

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 November 2009

1 Accounting policies

These financial statements are prepared on the going concern basis, under the historical cost convention and in accordance with the Companies Act 2006 and applicable accounting standards in the United Kingdom

A summary of the principal accounting policies is given in the following paragraphs, which have been consistently applied

Cash flow

As the company is a wholly owned subsidiary of United Technologies Corporation, it is exempt under the terms of FRS1 (Revised 1996) from publishing a cash flow statement

Going concern

The company has net liabilities of £29,558,000 (2008 net liabilities £14,797,000) The directors' have received confirmation from the ultimate parent company that they will provide sufficient funding to enable the company to meet its liabilities for a period of 12 months from the date of these financial statements. On this basis the directors consider that the going concern basis of preparation is still appropriate.

Turnover

Turnover comprises the value of sales (excluding Value Added Tax and similar taxes, trade discounts) in the normal course of business. Revenue is recognised when goods are delivered and all risks and rewards are transferred. The exception to this is revenue in respect of long term contracts and further information in respect of this is given below.

Long term contracts

Amounts recoverable on long term contracts, which are included in debtors, are stated at the net sales value of the work done less amounts received as progress payments on account. Excess progress payments are included in creditors as payments on account. Cumulative costs incurred net of amounts transferred to cost of sales, less provision for contingencies and any anticipated future losses on contracts and payments on account, are included as long term contract balances in stock. Profit and revenue is recognised on long term contracts by reference to an assessment of the projected financial outcome of each contract and the proportion of the cost of work completed by the balance sheet date.

Goodwill

Goodwill arising on the acquisition of subsidiary undertakings and business, representing the excess of the fair value of the consideration given over the fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities acquired, is capitalised and amortised on a straight-line basis over its economic life of twenty years Provision is made for any impairment

The company evaluates the carrying value of goodwill in each financial year to determine if there has been an impairment in value, which would result in the inability to recover the carrying amount. When it is determined that the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the excess is written off to the profit and loss account.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 November 2009 (continued)

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Stocks and work-in-progress

Stocks and work-in-progress are valued at the lower of cost and estimated net realisable value. Cost includes materials (which are measured on a FIFO basis), direct labour and an attributable portion of manufacturing overheads based on normal levels of activity. Net realisable value is based on estimated selling price less further costs expected to be incurred to completion and disposal Provision is made for obsolete, slow-moving and defective items where appropriate

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are stated at historic purchase cost less accumulated depreciation and provision for any impairment in value. Cost includes the original purchase price of the asset and the costs attributable to bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use. Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets, other than freehold land, at rates calculated to write off the cost, less estimated residual value, of each on a straight-line basis over its expected useful life, as follows

Freehold building Over the estimated residual life of the building

Plant, machinery and other equipment 12½ - 20% per annum

Motor vehicles 25%

Tooling and computer software and hardware 20% - 331/3% per annum

Depreciation rates are reviewed periodically to ensure that they remain appropriate

Foreign currency

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the rate of exchange at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at mid-market rates of exchange at the balance sheet date. Any gain or loss arising from a change in exchange rates subsequent to the date of the transaction is included as an exchange gain or loss in the profit and loss account.

Taxation

The company follows the UK wide United Technologies Corporation ("UTC") policy for accounting for the group relief of tax losses. No tax provision will be booked in the statutory financial statements of profitable companies on the assumption that group relief will be available. Also, no asset will be booked in the company surrendering the tax loss. If sufficient tax losses are not available to cover the taxable profits, a net tax charge will be accounted for within one of the profitable UK UTC holding companies.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date, where transactions or events that result in an obligation to pay more tax in the future or a right to pay less tax in the future have occurred at the balance sheet date

A net deferred tax asset is recognised as recoverable and therefore recognised only when, on the basis of all available evidence, it can be regarded as more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits against which to recover carried forward tax losses and from which the future reversal of underlying timing differences can be deducted

Deferred tax is measured at the average tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which the timing differences are expected to reverse, based on tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date. Deferred tax is measured on an undiscounted basis

Leases

Costs in respect of operating leases are charged to the profit and loss account on a straight line basis over the lease term

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 November 2009 (continued)

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the company has a present obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that a transfer of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation

The company provides for warranty on products sold on the basis of agreements operated by customers for the replacement and consequential costs of defective products over the warranty period

Research and development

Research and development expenditure is written off as it is incurred

Pension costs

The company accounts for pension and other post retirement benefits schemes in accordance with FRS 17 'Retirement Benefits'

For the defined benefit scheme the financial statements reflect at fair value the assets and liabilities arising from an employer's retirement benefit obligations and any related funding. The operating costs of providing retirement benefits to employees are recognised in the accounting periods in which the benefits are earned by the employees, and the related finance costs and any other changes in value of the assets and liabilities are recognised in the accounting periods in which they arise

For the defined contribution scheme the amount charged to the profit and loss account in respect of pension costs and other post-retirement benefits is the contributions payable in the year. Differences between contributions payable in the year and contributions actually paid are shown as either accruals or prepayments in the balance sheet.

2 Turnover

Geographical analysis of turnover by destination

	2009	2008
	£'000	£'000
United Kingdom	15,347	16,352
Continental Europe	18,739	20,640
The Americas	6,749	6,863
Asia	2,023	3,643
Other	367	1,815
	43,225	49,313

All turnover and net assets originate from the United Kingdom and one class of business

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 November 2009 (continued)

3 Other operating expenses

	2009	2008
	£'000	£,000
Administration expenses	10,370	6,487
Distribution costs	232	232
Amortisation of goodwill (note 9)	1,853	1,853
Exceptional restructuring cost	1,484	-
Exceptional impairment of goodwill (note 4)	-	15,182
	13,939	23,754
Operating loss		
Operating loss is stated after charging.	2009	2008
	£'000	£'000
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets – owned assets (note 10)	1,042	1,040
Amortisation of goodwill (note 9)	1,853	1,853
Exceptional restructuring cost	1,484	-
Exceptional impairment of goodwill	-	15,182
Exceptional onerous contract provision	2,000	3,000
Exceptional provision for losses on long term contracts	6,513	4,581
Loss on disposal of fixed assets	-	28
Operating lease rentals		
- plant and machinery	120	140
- other	226	217
Research and development		
- gross expenditure	8,468	16,465
- net expenditure after funding from customers	5,395	9,287
Auditors' remuneration		
- audit services	55	55
- non audit services	-	-

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 November 2009 (continued)

4 Operating loss (continued)

Restructuring

Restructuring costs related to redundancy and other one-off costs incurred to reposition the business in light of the economic downturn

Exceptional onerous contract provision

As explained in notes 15 and 21 the company has incurred a £2,000,000 charge (2008 £3,000,000 charge) in respect of a contractual agreement

Exceptional provision for losses on long term contracts

As part of the ongoing review process in respect of the long term contracts that the company operates, various loss making contracts have been identified. There was an equivalent loss in the prior year and further details are provided in note 15.

Exceptional impairment of goodwill

Following a review of the products provided by the company in 2008, the goodwill associated with the initial acquisition of the trade and assets of the business were written down to a carrying value of £4,376,000. There is no equivalent charge for 2009.

5 Employee information

The average monthly number of employees (including executive directors) were as follows

By activity	2009	2008
	Number	Number
Production and distribution	194	188
Other	78	125
	272	313
Their aggregate remuneration comprised		
	2009	2008
	£'000	£'000
Wages and salaries	10,503	12,349
Social security costs	1,063	1,271
Other pension costs (note 20)		
- defined benefit plan	328	585
- defined contribution plan	589	336
	12,483	14,541

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 November 2009 (continued)

6 Net interest receivable and similar income

	2009	2008
	£'000	£'000
Bank interest receivable	94	552
Bank interest payable	(10)	-
Net interest receivable and similar income	84	552

7 Tax on loss on ordinary activities

(a) Analysis of tax in the year

2009	2008
£'000	£'000
-	-
-	-
(78)	-
311	183
233	183
233	183
	£'000 - - (78) 311 233

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 November 2009 (continued)

7 Tax on loss on ordinary activities (continued)

(b) Factors affecting the taxation charge for the year

The tax assessed for the year is in line with (2008 higher) than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK 28% (2008 28.7%). The factors affecting the charge are outlined below

	2009	2008
	£'000	£'000
Loss on ordinary activities before taxation	(15,700)	(22,797)
Loss on ordinary activities multiplied by the standard rate of corporation taxation in the UK of 28% (2008 28 7%)	(4,396)	(6,543)
Effects of		
Expenses not deductible for taxation purposes	529	4,894
Capital allowances less than (in excess of) depreciation for the year	(14)	11
Pension contribution relief in excess of net pension cost charge	(239)	(244)
Schedule 28AA adjustment	(251)	(466)
Group relief	4,421	2,348
Current taxation credit for the year		-

A potential deferred tax asset of £241,000 (2008 £330,000) arising in respect of accelerated capital allowances and short term timing differences and £4,102,000 in respect of losses (2008 £nil) has not been recognised on the grounds that there is insufficient evidence that it is more likely than not the asset will be recoverable in the foreseeable future. This has resulted in the prior year deferred tax asset being reversed in the current year.

The deferred tax asset/(liability) relating to the pension deficit is analysed below

	2009	2008
	£'000	£'000
At 1 December	-	(236)
(Charged)/credited to the profit and loss account	(311)	(183)
Credited/(charged) to the statement of total recognised gains and losses	(263)	915
Deferred tax asset not recognised – charged to the statement of total recognised gains and losses	496	(496)
At 30 November	(78)	-

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 November 2009 (continued)

7 Tax on loss on ordinary activities (continued)

In the prior year a potential deferred tax asset of £496,000 in respect of the pension scheme liability has not been recognised as it is currently not considered more likely than not that this will be utilised within the foreseeable future

The deferred tax balances have been deducted in arriving at the net pension deficit/surplus on the balance sheet (see note 20)

8 Directors' emoluments

a) Remuneration

The remuneration of the directors was as follows

	2009	2008
	£'000	£'000
Directors aggregate emoluments	220	204

b) Pensions

The number of directors who were members of pension schemes, and to whom retirement benefits are accruing, was as follows

	2009	2008
	Number	Number
Defined benefit schemes	1	1

c) Highest paid director

The above amounts of remuneration include the following in respect of the highest paid director

	2009	2008
	£'000	£1000
Aggregate emoluments	118	99
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	

Defined benefit pension scheme

- Accrued pension at year end

No director has, either directly or indirectly, any material interest in contracts (other than contracts of service) with the company at any time during the year or at the end of the year

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 November 2009 (continued)

9 Intangible assets

	Goodwill
	£'000
Cost	
At 1 December 2008 and at 30 November 2009	41,230
Accumulated amortisation	
At 1 December 2008	36,854
Charged for the financial year	1,853
At 30 November 2009	38,707
Net book value	
At 30 November 2009	2,523
At 30 November 2008	4,376
At 30 November 2008	4,:

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 November 2009 (continued)

10 Tangible assets

	у	
Freehold land and buildings	and other equipme nt	Total
£'000	£'000	£'000
4,311	17,307	21,618
134	596	730
4,445	17,903	22,348
-		
2,142	13,852	15,994
140	902	1,042
2,282	14,754	17,036
2,163	3,149	5,312
2,169	3,455	5,624
	land and buildings £'000 4,311 134 4,445 2,142 140 2,282	land and buildings nt £'000 £'000 4,311 17,307 134 596 4,445 17,903 2,142 13,852 140 902 2,282 14,754 2,163 3,149

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 November 2009 (continued)

11 Stocks

	2009	2008
	£'000	£'000
Work in progress	4,592	4,123
Raw materials	4,812	6,000
	9,404	10,123
2 Debtors		
	2009	2008
	£'000	£'000
Trade debtors	6,155	8,516
Amounts owed by other group undertakings	3,544	3,897
Amounts recoverable on contracts	5,250	6,632
Deferred tax asset	78	
Other debtors	462	576
Prepayments and accrued income	30	28
	15,519	19,649

Amounts owed by group undertakings are unsecured, interest free and have no fixed date of repayment

The deferred tax asset recognised offsets the deferred tax liability resulting from the pension asset

	2009	2008
	£'000	£'000
Opening balance	•	236
Charge to the profit and loss account	311	183
Charge/(credit) to Statement of Recognised Gains and Losses	263	(915)
Prior year adjustment	(496)	-
Deferred tax not recognised	-	496
Closing balance	78	-

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 November 2009 (continued)

13 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2009	2008
	£'000	£'000
Payments on account	1,657	3,233
Trade creditors	5,456	6,655
Amounts owed to other group undertakings	310	1,017
Other taxation and social security	414	380
Accruals and deferred income	3,017	587
	10,854	11,872

Amounts owed to group undertakings are unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand

14 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

Amount owed to group undertakings	49,438	49,438
	£'000	£'000
	2009	2008

Amounts owed to group undertakings are unsecured and interest free

15 Provisions for liabilities and charges

	Loss making contracts	Onerous contract	Warranty	Total
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
At 1 December 2008	4,581	3,000	250	7,831
Charged to profit and loss account	6,513	2,000	276	8,789
Utilised during financial year	(2,899)	(3,000)	(130)	(6,029)
At 30 November 2009	8,195	2,000	396	10,591

Loss making contracts

As part of the ongoing review process in respect of the long term contracts that the company operates, various loss making contracts have been identified. These amounts have not been discounted as they are expected to be predominantly utilised in the forthcoming year and the impact of discounting would therefore not be material.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 November 2009 (continued)

15 Provisions for liabilities and charges (continued)

Movement on deferred tax relating to the pension scheme

Profit and loss account excluding pension asset

Onerous contract

As set out in note 21 the company has entered into an onerous contract during the year and the second tranche of the liability has been provided against. This is expected to be utilised during the following year and therefore has not been discounted as the impact is immaterial.

Warranty

1

A warranty is offered on a number of new build and repair and overhaul works. The provision represents the expected future costs in relation to this. It is expected that this will be largely utilised within one year and is not discounted.

16 Called-up share capital

At 30 November 2009

Pension asset (note 20)

	2009	2008
	£	£
Authorised, allotted and fully paid		
2 ordinary shares of £1 each	2	2
Profit and loss reserve		
		£'000
At 1 December 2008		(14,797)
Loss for the financial year		(15,933)
Actuarial gain on pension scheme (note 20)		939

233

202

(29,558)

(29,760)

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 November 2009 (continued)

18 Reconciliation of movements in shareholders' deficit

	2009	2008
	£'000	£'000
Loss for the financial year	(15,933)	(22,980)
Actuarial gain/(loss) on pension scheme (note 20)	939	(3,268)
Movement on deferred tax relating to the pension scheme	233	419
Net reduction to shareholders' funds	(14,761)	(25,829)
Opening shareholders' (deficit)/ funds	(14,797)	11,032
Closing in shareholders' deficit	(29,558)	(14,797)

19 Financial commitments

Annual commitments under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows

	2009		2008	
	Land and buildings	Other	Land and buildings	Other
	£,000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Expiry date				
- within one year	-	53	-	59
- between one and two years	39	24	-	121
- between two and five years	-	31	39	56
	39	108	39	236

There were no capital commitments as at 30 November 2009 (2008 £nil)

20 Pension arrangements

The Claverham Pension Scheme closed the defined benefit section to new members on 11 July 1998 and the defined contribution section was closed to new members on 1 May 2006. The Claverham Pension Scheme contains both defined benefit and defined contribution sections. The former was established to provide benefits to employees who were previously members of the defined section of the Fairey Group plc pension scheme.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 November 2009 (continued)

20 Pension arrangements (continued)

Transfer of defined benefit section members

Following extensive negotiations with the company the Trustees agreed to proceed with the transfer of the membership of the defined benefit section to United Technologies Corporation (UK) Pension Scheme (UTC (UK) PS) effective from 2 January 2009

The assets and liabilities for all the members of the Defined Benefit Section were transferred to UTC (UK) Pension Scheme on 2 January 2009 Members' benefits are unchanged as a result of the transfer

Deferred members of the defined contribution section will remain in the Claverham Pension Scheme

In normal circumstances the Scheme would have completed a new valuation by the legislative deadline of 31 March 2009. However, in view of the company's proposal to transfer the Defined Benefit Section's assets and liabilities to the UTC (UK) PS, the valuation process was put on hold Responsibility for the valuation passes to the United Technologies Corporation (UK) Pension Scheme and the valuation date for the new scheme is 31 December 2009.

The last formal valuation as at 31 December 2004 of the defined benefit section was determined by a qualified actuary on the basis of triennial valuations using the "attained age" method. The assumptions that have the most significant effect on the results of the valuation are those relating to investment returns and the rate of increase in salaries. The actuary assumed that the investment returns would be 2% per annum higher than salary increases.

The actuarial valuation as at 31 December 2004 showed that the market value of the scheme's assets attributable to the defined benefit section was £13,340,000 and that the actuarial value of those assets represents 69% of the benefits that had accrued to members, after allowing for expected future increases in earnings

The pension cost for the year was £917,000 (2008 £921,000) of which £589,000 (2008 £336,000) related to the regular cost of defined contribution schemes and the balance to a defined benefit scheme. Contribution balances repaid or payable at the year-end are shown in the balance sheet under prepayments or accruals as appropriate. As at 31 November 2009 a creditors balance of £26,000 (2008 £28,000) was on the balance sheet in respect of the defined contribution scheme contributions. Pension contributions have been made in accordance with actuarial advice.

The financial assumptions used to calculate scheme liabilities include:

	2009	2008
Rate of increase in salaries	4.5%	3 75%
Rate of increase in pensions in payment	3.25%	2 75%
Discount rate	5 7%	6 50%
Rate of inflation	3.25%	2 75%
Expected rate of return on plan assets	7.2%	7 50%

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 November 2009 (continued)

20 Pension arrangements (continued)

The mortality assumptions used were as follows:

	2009 years	2008 years
Longevity at age 65 for current pensioners		<u> </u>
- Men	21.7	21 7
- Women	24 6	24 6
Longevity at age 65 for future pensioners		
- Men	22.7	22 7
- Women	22.5	22 5
The fair value of scheme assets and expected rates of return were:		
	2009	2008
	£'000	£'000
Equities	18,002	14,876
Bonds	9,524	3,004
Property	481	-
Cash	677	593
Total market value of assets	28,684	18,473
Present value of scheme liabilities	(28,404)	(20,243)
Asset/(deficit) in scheme	280	(1,770)
Related deferred tax liability	(78)	•
Net pension asset/(deficit)	202	(1,770)

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 November 2009 (continued)

20 Pension arrangements (continued)

Reconciliation of present value of scheme liabilities:

•		
	2009	2008
	£'000	£,000
At 1 December	20,243	24,476
Current service cost	328	585
Interest cost	1,317	1,445
Contributions by scheme participants	131	166
Actuarial loss/(gain)	7,341	(5,983)
Benefits paid	(729)	(446)
Curtailments	(227)	-
At 30 November	28,404	20,243
Reconciliation of present value of scheme assets:	2009	2008
	£'000	£'000
At 1 December	18,473	25,320
Expected return on scheme assets	1,405	2,162
Actuarial gain/(loss)	8,280	(9,251)
Employer contributions	1,265	598
Contributions by scheme participants	131	166
Benefits paid	(729)	(446)
Expenses	(141)	(76)
	28,684	18,473

The expected return on scheme assets is determined by considering the expected returns available on the assets underlying the current investment policy. Expected yields on fixed interest investments are based on gross redemption yields as at the balance sheet date. Expected returns on equity investments reflect long-term real rates of return experienced in the respective markets.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 November 2009 (continued)

20 Pension arrangements (continued)

The actual return on scheme assets in the year was £9,685,000 (2008 £(7,089,000))

Analysis of amount charged to profit or loss are as follows:

	2009	2008
	£'000	£,000
Current service cost	328	585
Interest on pension scheme liabilities	1,317	1,445
Expected return on pension scheme assets	(1,405)	(2,162)
Curtailment	(227)	-
	13	(132)

The current service cost of £328,000 (2008 £585,000) and curtailment of £227,000 (2008 £nil) have been included within administrative expenses. The cumulative amount of actuarial gains recognised within the STRGL is £341,000 (2008 £1,280,000)

Summary of prior year amounts:

	2009 £'000	2008	2007	2006	2005
		£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Defined benefit obligation	28,684	18,473	25,320	22,442	16,154
Plan assets	(28,404)	(20,243)	(24,476)	(26,268)	(23,473)
Surplus/(deficit)	280	(1,770)	844	(3,826)	(7,319)
Experience adjustment on plan assets					
Amount (£'000)	-	-	-	(1)	(79)
Experience adjustment on plan liabilities					
Amount (£'000)	8,280	(9,251)	1,038	1,304	1,805
Total amount recognised in the STRGL:					
Amount (£'000)	939	(3,268)	4,647	361	(2,603)

The Company expects to contribute 21 6% of active members' pensionable salaries over 2009, plus a fixed payment of £793,000

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 November 2009 (continued)

21 Contingent liabilities

In March 2008 a contract was entered into with MBDA (UK) Limited to transfer the obligation from the Company to bring the guidance element of the Meteor missile to a production state. Dependent upon the ability of MBDA (UK) Limited to meet various milestones, the potential outflows arising from this agreement are £3 million in 2009, £2 million in 2010 and £2 million in 2011. The second milestone has been reached by MBDA (UK) Limited. The first £3 million was paid during the course of 2009 and the £2 million for 2010 has been provided for in note 15.

In addition to the potential outflows scheduled above, there is a further commitment to pay up to £4 25 million, depending upon the number of ship sets produced

No provision has been made for the potential payment in 2011 and in respect of the future ship sets as the directors do not believe that economic outflow is probable, as each milestone has separate criteria which is not dependent on reaching the preceding milestones

22 Ultimate parent company and controlling party

The immediate parent company is Claverham Holdings Limited (formerly Claverham Limited), which is incorporated in Great Britain and registered in England and Wales

The company's ultimate parent company, and controlling party is United Technologies Corporation, a company incorporated in Delaware, the United States of America, a copy of United Technologies Corporation's accounts can be obtained from 1 Financial Plaza, Hartford, Connecticut, 06101, USA United Technologies Corporation is also the smallest and largest company in which Claverham Limited is consolidated

23 Related parties

The company is not required to disclose transactions with other group companies under the exemption provided by FRS 8. Other than transactions with group companies, there were no transactions requiring disclosure in the year.